MAN THE THE PROPERTY AND THE

MPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington and Mails of the Europa at New York and Belgian Off Newfoundland.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE DANISH WAR.

Duppel Carried by Storm After a Fierce Conflict.

The Danes Lese Four Hundred Officers. Two Thousand Six Hundred Men and Ninety Guns.

BEAVY LOSSES OF THE PRUSSIANS.

Retreat of the Danish Troops to the Island of Alsen and the Occupation of Jutland Ordered by the Germans.

Informal Meeting of the London Conference.

The German Steamers from New York Overhauled by Danish Cruisers.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico in Rome.

They Have a Royal and Diplomatic Reception, Visit the Pope, Give a Grand Banquet, and Sail for Mexico.

Effect of the American Congressional Declaration Against an Empire.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Sudden Halt in Garibaldi's English Tour.

FOR COBURN'S MATCH WITH JEM MACK.

Sinking of the Steamship City of

dated to the 16th of April. The main points of the news were anticipated by our telegraphic despatches from Hahfax, published in the finance last Sunday and

which left Liverpool at ton o'clockon the morning of the 20th and Queenstown on the 21st April, arrived at

The City of Washington landed six hundred and sev-

noty-nine passengers.

The steamehip Belgian (formerly the Hammonia), which left Liverpool at three P. M. on the 21st, and Londonderry on the 22d ult., passed Port au Basque, Newfoundland, at

The Parliamentary proceedings in London on the 20th

April were unimpertant
The King of the Belgians had quitted England for home

o retire from the Lord Lieusepancy of Ireland is pro-sounced unfounded by the despatches of the Beigian. A national reform conference had been in session at maticus were given in both Houses in regard to

Lowe's retirement from the Vice Presidency of the montional Council, and it was stated that Mr. H. Bruce

Educational Council, and it was stated that Mr. H. Bruce had been appointed his soccessor.

The London Telegraph of the 21st of April says —

The affair of the five Under Secretarion has been setited without difficulty as embarrassing Mr. C. Fortseque,
who promptly tendered his own resignation. He has
been induced to withdraw it, and will remain in the post
hese on bity fills at the Colonia 10ffice. The vacancy occaploned by Mr. Bruce's advance to Vice President of the
Educational Committee of the Privy Council, will be filled
by Mr. Thomas George Boring, now in the India office.
The feature Under Secretary for India will be a peer, leaving only the cumal complement of four Under Secretaries
in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons; on the 19th of April, the
policy of the government th regard to Denmark, &c., was

stoy of the government to regard to Denmark, Ac., was ested, but without result. Mr. Cyrub W. Field had been giving a dinner party at

e Palace Hotel, London, to gentlemen friendly to the rrying out of the Atlantic telegraph. Mr. Adams and Mr. John Bright were among the guests, and made speeches of a friendly nature in regard to the relations of

England and America.

The Persian Guif cable had been laid shroughout. It is
The Persian Guif cable had been laid shroughout. It is

The Bishop of Peter borough is dead.

The Galway Findicator is informed, on the highest authority, that an influential and well established company is likely to take up the Galway line and run steamer regularly from Galway to America. And it is represented that this company is willing to enter into arrangements for taking the ships, stores, ac , of the old Galway Com-

slealing at 67f. 85c.

presented his budget, and had introduced a bill to raise a predit of seven million france to be applied to the con-The Emperor of Austria has adjourned the International shibition which was to have tenen place at Vienna in

The Specials troops in St. Domingo have captured the The inquiry into the loss of the Bohemian off Portia

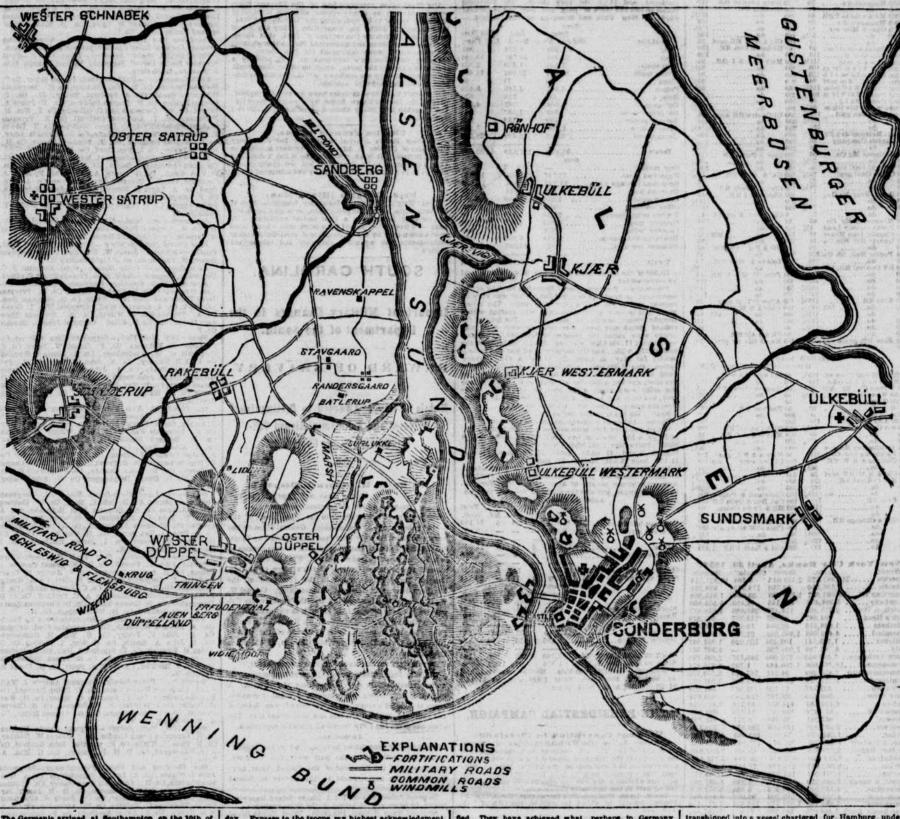
man progressing at Liverpool.

The Curard serew steamable Glympus, which should have left Liverpool on the 19th, was detailed noted the pool, and round sail a few hours later than the City of

THE RUNAL STATE BUTCH THE A STATE OF THE STA

THE FALL OF DUPPEL.

Assault and Capture of the Danish Works in Front of Sonderberg by the Austro-Prussian Troops.



ptop on the 22d of April The steamship City of Cork, from New

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Alleged Report of the Secretary of the Rebel Navy.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th of April, Lord R. Chen asked the Attorney General whether he still considered that a certain alleged report of Mr. Mallory, the Secretary to the Confederate navy, was of a character entirely unquestionable. (Langhter.) He also wished to know whether he would lay on the table the despatch of Mr. Seward having reference to that report.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said the noble lord had given him an opportunity of assuring the House that when he referred to the document on a previous occasion, and used the word "unquestionable," his meaning was simply this that never having beard at the time a doubt suggested that the document was not what it purported to be, and knowing that it was treated as such by Mr. Adams to her Majesty's povernment—(opposition cheers)—and being ignorant of the peculiar form in which such documents are presented to the Confederate opvernment; and also not being aware at the time of what was pointed out in the course of the debate as to the reasons for doubting the genuineness of the documents, he, under these circumstances, did in the simplicity of his heart believe that it was what it purported to he, and it was in that sense that he spoke of it as "unquestionable," be cause he supposed the House would be of opinion that if it had emanated from Mr. Mallory, and been presented to the Confederate Congress, it would have been an unquestionable document. (Laughter.) The letter of Mr. Mallory and Mr. Adams would be laid on the table.

Mr. Layard—No; the letter of Aord Lyons.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL—Yes; the letter of Lord Lyons will be laid on the table.

THE DANISH WAR.

Duppel Taken by the Allies—Two Thou-sand Danes Taken Prisoners—The Re-doubts Stormed by the Prussians— Heavy Loss of the Prussians in Killed and Wounded—Rejoleings in Berlin— Large Number of the Danes Killed and Wounded.

Large Number of the Dames Killed and Wounded.

COPENDAGEN, April 18—1-28 P. M.

The Commander-in-Chief of the army at Duppel announces that at eleven o'clock this morning an attack was being made by the enemy upon the intrenchments.

Gravesents, April 18—5-20 P. M.

The assault upon the Danieb works at Duppel was delivered at ten this morning.

Redoubts No. 1 to No. 7, together with the communications in the rear, were occupied by the Prussians, while the Brigade Raven took redoubts Nos 8, p and 10, and the lete-de-post. The bridge was destroyed.

Up to the present time fifty-one Panish officers and 2,000 privates have been brought in prisoners.

GRAUESTEIN, April 19, 1864.

The Danish loss yesterday amounted to between eighty and one hundred officers, among whom are Geogral Duplat and two colocels, killed. Four thousand men are hors de combal.

The Prussian loss in killed and wounded in yesterday assault upon Dupcel amounts to two generals, sixty officers and are hundred reignates.

plat and two colonels, miled. Pour tacusand men are along dombol.

The Prussian loss in killed and wounded in yesterday's assault upen Duppel amounts to two generals, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Prussians captured eighty-three cannon and many Danish flags.

By the capture of the forts on the heights of Dybbol two shousand six hundred Danish soldiers, forty officers and sinety guns fell into the hands of the Prussians.

The Tete Dupont, on the mainland, which the Dance heid for a short time, has been taken, and the bridges burnt and destroyed.

The lanes have crossed into the Island of Aleen.

The Rolf Krake arrived too late to take part in the defeace of the works.

She was struck by some shells and retired.

The Danish General Dupint is killed.

The Prussians have also lost a great many officers.

Banother despatch from Gravenstein places the Prussian loss at Duppel in the assault on the 18th of April at two generals, sixty officers and six hundred privates, killed and wounded

A Hamburg despatch announces that the Isle of Alsen had been occupied by the Frussians.

Herris, Arrill B. 1864

The Dybbol redoubts were made prisoners.

The official Steate-Anseiger of to-day states:—

On the 16th inst. General Mouster made an expedition to Juleminde, and carried of a considerable amount of military stores.

The same paper further announces from Gravenstein that on the night of the 18th inst. the Danish cuports before Forts Nos. 6 and 6 were driven in by the Frussians, who took sixty prisoners.

Erriss, April 18—Evening.

The King has sent the following telegraphic memage to Prince Frederic Charles of Prussia, whose headquarters are at spitchers, nour Gravenstein.—

Heat to the Lord of Hests I have to thank my spiendid army and thy isodership for the gloriers victory of this

WILHELM.

WILHELM.
BERLIN, April 18— Evening.
Duppel was announced by salut
crowds of people surrounded to
the King and Queen of Prussia at
national bymn. Their Majesti
lcony and thanked the people as

appeared on the balcony and thanked the people an bowed to them. Hearly cheers were given also for the army. Many houses were magnificently illuminated.

The Word Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:—We lear that the occupation of the whole of Julland has been resolved upon as a pledge for the indemnification of the Prussian and German subjects who have suffered losse by Danish piracy. It is also announced that the Prussians will energetically contend at the Conference for the rights of nationalities.

rights of nationalities.

Danish Account of the Fall of Duppel.
Our despatches by the Belgian, off Newfoundland, report, under date of the the 22d of April:—The banish account of the fall of Duppel says the terrible fire from the Prussian artillery destroyed redoubts Nos 4, 5 and 6, which were then taken by the enemy.
The left wing of the Duppel position was consequently given up, and the Danish troops were compelled to fall back with great loss.
The evacuation of the right wing took place under more favorable circumstances, but also with considerable loss.

more favorable circumstances. Dut aims with consucrations.

The greater part of four regiments was annihilated.

The tetede post was demolished by the Prussian artillery, but was defended until the Panish army had crossed to the Island of Alsen.

The Prussians captured two thousand six hundred Danes, four hundred officers and ninety guns.

Hostilities were to be suspended from ten till six o'clock during the 19th of April, to allow the Panes to evacuate. The bombardment would then recommence.

Effect of the Fall of Duppel In England.

o'clock during the 19th of April, to allow the lianes to evacuate. The bombardment would thee recommence Effect of the Fall of Duppel In England. [From the London Foet (government organ), April 10.] Euperior numbers have triamphed, and the Prussians have succeeded in capturing the Duppel redoubts Such is the intelligence which was lest evening transmitted by telegraph to every part of Europe, and which will everywhere out of Germany be hailed with feelings of the deepect regret. Denmark, unfortunately, failed to secure material assistance from any of her sister States, but she unquestionably commanded the sympathies of the deepect regret. Denmark, unfortunately, failed to secure material assistance from any of her sister States, and the state of the entire civilized world. Small almost to losignificance, the unbestiatingly accepted the challenge of the two most important military Powers of Central Europe, and, in defence of all that a country holds dear, maintained a struggle in which she knew only two well that she would finally be overcome. Having withstood the shocks of war and the ravages of time for upwards of a thousand years, after refused to resign her independence at the mers bidding of a powerful foe.

Their mighty adversaries have at length taken heart of grace and advanced to the assault. After a struggle which, when the details are known, will doubtless prove to have been an obstinate and a bloody one, the Pance were obliged to give way, and the Frasians had long contested Duppel redoubts.

For this result we were not migrepared. The success of a singe is, under any circumstances, a mere question of time, and the intelligence which has reached us of the progregal lately made by the besiegers left no room for doubt that the Daniah position was in imministed to the progress of the redoubts, and it was apparent that the assault could not be much longer postponed. Yesterday morning it was made, and, so far as we can gather from the telegrams which have as wet reached us, with complete success. The Prus

The Allies Ordered to Occupy the Entire

Hestigged.

Sonderford, April 19, 1864.

Hostilities will be suspended from ten o'clock A. M. until six o'clock P. M. to day, to allow the Danes to evacuate Sonderburg. If the place be not execuated by that time the bembardment will be commenced.

Sonderford, April 19—Evening.

The Danish line-of-battle ship Skiold, tracther with twenty-two other vessels are in sight near Horup Hav.

Gravespers, April 19—Morning Immediately after the storming of the Tete de Pont on Sonderburg, the greater part of the troops and artillery were ordered into Jutiand to occupy the whole of that province and to besiege Fredericia.

Operations on the Island of Alsen. Operations on the Island of Alsen.
Gazanstein April 17—Evening.
Gazanstein Abril 17—Evening.
Gazanstein Abril 17—Evening.
teenth regiment of infantry, landed this afternon with
sixteen men on the Island of Alsen. They drove away
some Danish soldiers and spiked the two guns of a
lanish battery. Larce masses of the enemy heing then
observed issuing from the adjoining wood, the Prussians
withdraw to their poetions without loss, carrying away
with them all the war material and ammunition.

The Danish Blockade. The Danish Blockade.

The supplement to the London Gazette announces that
the ports of Dantzic and Pilau will be blockaded from the
14th.

The Very Latest.
London, April 22, 1864.
Tanish shairs are without change.

The Conference.

The Conference was to meet in London on the day the City of Washington left Liverpool.

Some members of the Conference met in London on the 20th. The representative of the German Diet was absent, and the Conference adjourned to the 25th.

The London Times says some members of the Conference met at the official residence of First Lord of the Treasury yesterday, but owing to the absence of M de Buest, the meeting was adjourned till Monday next.

The Constitutionnel of Parls, April 20, says that while France intends to maintain the treaty of 1852, the French government would not feel entitled to dispose of the duchies before the populations have been consulted, though as regards the principle of universal suffrage, the usages of a country must be taken as a guide.

As the British Cabinet has fixed the 20th instant as the date of the meeting of the Conference without the consect of the German Powers, and without considering that Baron Van Buest cannot arrive in London for a few days, the Prussian representatives in London bave received instructions not to be present at the opening of the Conference as fixed by England.

It is asserted that the Austrian representatives have received instructions and the Austrian representatives have received similar instructions.

The German Steamers and the Danes.
REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE BAVARIA BY A DANISH
FRIGATE—THE HANSA OVERHAULED—THE GERMA-

FRIGATE—THE HANSA OVERHAULED—THE GERMANIA DELATED AT SOUTHAMFTON.
The steamer Bavaria, which left Hamburg on the 17th, and was to have satisfy from Southampton on the 20th of April for New York, was castured of the mouth of the Weser by a Danish frigate. She had a large number of passengers on board, and ship and cargo were valued at £120,000. Four ships were captured at the same place on the 19th of April.

The Germania from New York at Southampton would not proceed to Hamburg. She had landed her passengers and would probably discharge her eargo at Southampton. The Hansa which arrived at Bremen April 16 from New York was stopped at the mouth of the Weser by the Danish frigate Niels Juel, but after an examination of her papers was allowed to pursue her course.

her papers was allowed to pursue her course.

BRFORT OF CAPTAIN VON SANTIN, OF THE HANGA.

Captain Von Santin, of the Hanes, arrived here this morning from New York, reports as follows—

Yesterday evening, when off Dunkelwerden, near Wangeroog, the Hansa was brought to by a shot from the Danish frigate Niels Juel, which came alongside within about twenty paces of 68, whose commander ordered me to come on board the Niels Juel with the Hansa's papers. Peciming to comply with his order as far as myself was concerned, a second shot was fired at the Hansa, which, owing to the hoteriess of the distance between the vessels, nearly binded us

A boat was then immediately equipped and lowered from the Hansa, and the papers given to the first officer to deliver to the commander of the Niels Juel. After examination of our papers we were allowed to proceed.

Our first officer states that he was treated with the greatest civility by the officers of the Niels Juel.

THE CATTURE OF THE BAVARIA CONTRADICTED.

LIVERPOOL, April 21, 1864.

The reported capture of the steamship Bavaria by a

Danish frigate proves unfounded. She reached Southampion on the night of the 20th. She sails for New York

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Arrival of the Emperor Meximilian in Rome-Letter from Napoleon on the Issue of the Mexican Question, &c. The Emperor Maximilian arrived at Rome on the 18th of April. His reception was brilliant.

The French military bands played as he passed through the streets.

The subscriptions to the new Mexican loan were said to be large, and it was already quoted at 1½ per cent premium.

to be large, and it was already quoted at 1½ per cent premium.

The Emperor had addressed the following letter, dated April 15, to M. Fould, Minister of Finance.

The happy solution of the Mexican affair creates in me a desire to see the country profit by the first repayment of the expenses of the war by diminishing taxes. Be good enough, therefore, to see if it be not possible to effect the immediate suppression of the second decime repistration fee, only preserving of the general law prepared by the Council of State those arrangements which may be strictly necessary for balancing the budget. This measure, together with the hopes of peace, which every day become more certain, will contribute, I trust, to the development of presperity.

The Emperor im Rome.

ROYAL AUDIENCES, VISITS AND A GRAND DINNER.

ROME, April 20—Evening.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico. will leave Rome
at three o'clock this afternoon, and will embark this evening at Civita Vecchia for Mexico.

They had an andience with the Pope yesterday.

They have visited the Basilica of the Vatican, the exe
King of Naples, the Neapolitan royal family and Cardinal
Antonelli.

Antonelli.
Yesterday morning their Majesties gave a dinner party, followed by a reception, which was attended by the Cardinals, the Pontifical ministers, the diplomatic corps and the Roman nobility.
Previous to their departure for Civita Vecchia this afternoon the Emperor and Empress of Maxico attended mass at the Vatican.
The Pope afterwards returned the visit of their Majesties.

Arrival of the Mexican Minister in Parts Paris (April 16) correspondence of the London Times.)
M. Hidalgo, who is named Minister Plenipotentiary at
Paris for Mexico, arrived here to-day from Miramar. Herings a notification of the acceptance of the throne, and
letters from the Mexican Emperor to Napoleon III.

GARIBALDI'S TOUR.

His Visit to England Brought to a Sudden Close-The General to Leave the Country-III Health Alleged as the Cause-The French Emperor Said to Have Constrained the Government, &c. It was suddenly announced on Monday, the 18th of April, that General Garibaid was unvell; that he was unequal to the excitement through which he was passing, and that, in deference to the recommendation of this medical advisers, he would bring his sojours in England to a speedy termination-quitning London, as route for Caprera, on the 22d of April.

The London News of the 19th of April says:—
Until within these few hours Caribaidi was unware that his visit was to be cut short. The ground alleged is ill health Mr. Feruson, M. D., does not say that Garibaidi must go home, nor anything like it. What the General wants is aweek's repose, such as Mr. Seely gave him. Alt his, of course, is said on the assumption that the state of the General's health is really the reason for cutting short his visit it is said, however, that some great persons have condescended to be lealous of the husbandman of Caprera. Moreover, cool heads among us think that the Garibaidian fever has gone far enough. Nobedy can tell what may come of a popular excitement so intense as that we now see. Evidently the General is de trop—then to Caprera with Garibaid.

The London Mar asys:—The Servy was in every mouth that a pressure had been brought to bear by the French government, and that the English government, derrouse to remove all course of Mr feeling free the mind of on ally, had made a direct and personal appeal to Garibaidi to induce him in out short like visit and leave the country. On the other hand, it is only fair to state that we have received assurances from some whose authority is likewise entitled to gredit that Garibaidi has not been indisenced in any way by the British government.

The London Par says:—The General will go to Cornwall on Friday, the 22d of April, to visit Calonel Peagl—

for two days, will sail from Plymouth for Caprera is the Duke of Sutherland's yacht.

It is stated that the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland had determined to accompany Garibaldi to his home.

Notwithstanding his alleged indisposition, Garibaldi attended the Crystal Palace again on the 18th of April, according to programme, to receive the addressee from various trade organizations, &c., and about 25,000 people were present.

warious trade organizations, ac., and about 20,000 people were present.

When the Polish delegation appeared Garibaldi exclaimed, "Generous, Englishmen, abundon not Poland." To the Swiss deputation he aiso said, "And 700, also, I hope that you will not allow poor Poland to die." Garibaldi passed the 19th of April in compartitive quiet. On the 19th of April Earl Clarendon in the House of Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons emphatically denied that Garibaldi's speedy departure was owing to soggestions by the government, and scouled the idea that the Emperor Napoleon had made any application of the kind or that such an application would be listened to.

Garibaldi is reported to have consented to rec enald is determination to quit England on the 22d.

At a meeting of the Garibaldi Committee hat night reas resolved that the Garibaldi Committee hat night respectively.

At a meeting of the Garibaldi Committee hat night it was resolved that the General he asked to rest awhile, and then vinit six or eight of our provincial towns. The deputation that presented the request was so far success, the that the General consented to reconsider his determination. He said to the deputation:—"I much desire to visit my old friends in Newcastle and in the North." In the ceurse of the day it will be known whether or not be leaves to-morrow.

THE EECHTION AT GUILDIALL—PREEDOM OP THE CITY OF LONDON PRESENTED TO GARTEALD.

LONDON, April 20, 1884.

The excitement in the metropolis to witness Garibaldi's

thusiastic.

He replied to the address presenting him with the freedom of the city with animation.

The Loudon Globe says that General Garibaid, and others in his name, have accepted absolutely or conditionally invitations to above sixty different places. His kindness desinchined him to refuse any, so he accepted all.

The London Heraid says Garibaid will issue a farewell address to the people of England before his departure.

address to the people of England before his departure.

NAFOLEON AND GARIBALDT.**

The Paris Moniteur of April 20 contradicts the assertion in some of the papers that General Garibaldi's English visit was to be cut short at the instigation of the French government.

The very intent despatches, by the Beigian off New foundland, dated on the 22d Aprir, say the Garibaldifever continued in London. Strong assertions continued to be made that a government pressure had been exerted to bring about his departure from England—ministerial denials to the contrary notwithstanding.

A preliminary meeting at the fluice of Sutherland's to raise a found to secure a permanent income to the General and family resulted in £2,000 being subscribed on the spot.

Late advices from the scene of the wreck of the steamer City of New York state that the vessel had comsteamer City of New York state that the vessel has completely listed over to her starboard side and settled down considerably. No further stempts would be made to lift her, and when as much cargo as possible had been removed she would be handed over to her insurers.

A later despatch announces that the buil of the City of New York had parted in three and disappeared beneath the water. A strong southwest wind had previously prevailed.

that Mace will hear the time in covering his 250, and that that where will hear the time in covering his 250, and that that where will he he he he had been at your will be kind enough the not yill mo of the fact is care of the New York Cippers at you not yill mo of the fact is care of the New York Cippers at you had been an adjoint time to be in England during the latter that when the second in the second that the second that the mach cover and Joe Comman. It will be seen by this letter that Colourn has not see articles, although he has taken the more important stee of sending his £50 to bind the match, and in this he had done well, seeing that there will be many preliminarie te settle between the men before signing articles, which can only be arranged either by themselves or their deputies As soon as we received the above letter we communicate with Mace's agent, who telegraphed to Jem for instructions, and has since called to say Mace will be at on office on Wednesday with the ready, and that Jem will be pappy to meet Coburn as soon as possible after his arrive in London.

We learn from private sources that the bill for £5

omice on weedeeday with the resety, and that Jem will be happy to meet Coburn as soon as possible after his arrival in London.

We learn from private sources that the bill for £50 which the proprietors of the Clipper sent to us on behalf of Coburn, which in ordinary times would cost \$250, could not be obtained for less than \$412—owing to the enormous premium on gold—so that, if sail Joe's money is to be sent through in this manner, his £500 will cost him something like two thirds more. Coburn declares he means fighting, and so do his friends. He is about she same height and build as Jem Mace, but will probably weigh a few pounds more, being a more fleshy man than our champion. He is said to be the best scienced man in the States, and Izzy Lazarus (no mean judge) has a high opinion of him. He has appeared thrice in the American prize ring. He fought a draw with Ned Price on May I, 1866, near Boston, the battle issting two hundred minutes, during which one hundred and sixty rounds were fought, and this with only four days' training, if training is could be called. On November 18, 1867, he defeated Harry Gribbon, an opponent of Jem Clarke, of Liverpool, in twenty-one rounds, thirty minutes, for £100 a side; and on May 5, last year, he defeated Mike McCoole, for the American Championship and £200 a side, in sitysever rounds and seventy minutes. He had several minor mills for love, but the particulars are not recorded. He is, we hear, a great favorite in New York, and he made himself many friends among English visitors by his civility and attention in showing them the 'lloose,'

The following had been received in London by telegraph via Suox:

Boxnay, March 30, 1864.

Exchange 2s. 13, d. Money easier. Freights declining.
Calculta, March 30, 1864.
Shirtings improving. Twist unchanged. Exchange 2s. 13, d. Freights unchanged.
Boxnay, March 30, 1864.
Piece goods, 7, lbs., 9 rs., 4 as. Twist 123/5 annes.
Linseed 6r. 2a. Copper 66r. Exchange on London 2s.
13d. Government 4 per cents, 943, 347 per cents
111/4. Money easier. Freights declining.
Siks unaltered.
Canyon, March 15, 1864.
Cotton goods unchanged.
Tea declining. Exchange
4s. 104d.

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London money market the funds were steady. The demand for mency on the 20th of April was moderately supplied, and there was more abundance. There was less fear of a further advance in the bank minimum, though there was still some pressure.

[From the London Times (City Article) April 21.]

A very perceptible change occurred in the tone of the discount market yesterday. The applications at bank were moderate and the supply of money at other establishments seemed fully equal to the demand. In the Stock Exchange there was comparatively ease. Short leans opened at five per cent. All the stock markets were active, and in foreign securities there was increased duliness. The share market and banks were most affected by the general feeling of depression.

The London Times of the 19th, in its city article, noticing a raily of one per cent in the Confederate Loan on the previous day, attributes it partly to the open deflance of France on the Maxican question by the House of Representatives at Washington, and also ascribes to the same cause a reaction on the Paris Bourse. The suncuncement that the House of Representatives had ananimously voted that the federal government will never recognize or tolerate a monarchy in Maxico, has, however, says the London Times, much less significance than if it had proceeded from the Senate, and will probably be ignored or retracted.

Batterthwaite's circular says business in American accurate a demand has entirely ceased.

London, April 22, 1864.

Console, 61% a 01% for money.

Illimois Central shares, 146. a 150. discount.

Consols, 91% a 91% for money.

Himols Central shares, 14c. a 15c. discount. Erlo
shares, 57 a 68.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased
£437,000. PARIS, April 20-3 30 P. M.
The Hourse has again been excited. Reuter opened at

CONTINUED ON RIGHTH PAGE.